

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.  
Friday, September 29, 1848.  
Democratic Republican Nominations.  
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
GEN. LEWIS CASS.  
OF MICHIGAN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.  
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.  
1st District, THOMAS BRAGG, Jr., of Northampton.  
2d " ASA BIGGS, of Marip.  
3d " PERRIN BUSBER, of Wake.  
4th " GEORGE S. STEVENSON, of Craven.  
5th " WILLIAM S. ASHIE, of New Hanover.  
6th " SAMUEL J. PETERSON, of Moore.  
7th " CALHOUN DEWEES, Sr., of Orange.  
8th " JENNIS L. CLEMENS, of Davidson.  
9th " GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg.  
10th " W. A. WALKER, of Johnston.  
11th " WILLIAM H. THOMAS, of Haywood.  
Election on Tuesday, 7th November.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.  
We are requested to give notice that there will be a meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, at Long Creek Bridge, on Saturday, the 30th instant. William S. Ashe and other speakers will be present, and address the meeting. A large and enthusiastic turnout of the Democracy, it is hoped, will take place on that occasion.

MEETING AT SOUTH WASHINGTON.  
The Democrats of South Washington will hold a public meeting on Saturday, the 7th of October, for the purpose of forming a Cass and Butler Club. Some speaking may be expected.

(See fourth Page.)

DEMOCRATS OF NORTH CAROLINA!  
Brethren, we desire to address you a few reasonable words. We shall endeavor to be brief. We know that long-winded talks are seldom attended to. Are you willing to exert yourselves, even a little, to carry the State for Cass and Butler?

The election comes off on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, about six weeks from this present writing. We have ample time to organize our party thoroughly before the decisive moment. Will we avail ourselves of that opportunity?

Let us look for a moment at the result of the August election. The Whigs succeeded by about 800 majority, out of upwards of 84,000 votes, in electing their Governor. Now, suppose the democrats of Eastern North Carolina had made only a slight exertion—suppose even that they had all gone to the polls, who is there that does not believe that David S. Reid would this day be the Governor elect of the old North State? There is no man of either party who is not convinced, that if the democrats of Eastern North Carolina had polled their whole strength, Reid would have been elected.

But our people were apathetic. Many of them then thought the contest a hopeless one. We did all that lay in our power, to urge our friends to action, but we were not heeded. If every democrat that we have heard regret the want of exertion on his part had done his duty in the Governor's election, the result would have been otherwise.

Let us now, however, cease to remember the past, only so far as it may stimulate our future conduct. Will the democrats of Eastern North Carolina resolve to cast the vote of North Carolina for Cass and Butler? If they will do so in earnest, and carry out the resolve, we risk nothing in predicting that North Carolina will come right side up on the 7th of next November.

We ask any intelligent democrat who may read this article, if he is not perfectly satisfied that there were enough democratic voters who remained at home at the last election, to have turned the scale.

The question now is, Will our brethren take a lesson from the past?

The democracy of North Carolina has every thing to cheer it. Since the last election the volunteers have returned to their homes, and we know that their influence will be most sensibly felt in the November election. We think we speak within the bounds of moderation, when we say that they will make a change in favor of the democrats of at least 1500 or 2000 votes. Again, we have within the last few days, been informed from the most reliable source, that the Quakers of Guilford and other western counties, who invariably vote the whig ticket, cannot be persuaded to vote for a military chieftain. We feel confident that Gen. Taylor will fall far behind the whig vote from this cause alone in Western North Carolina. Again, there are many whigs—more than most people dream of—who will not vote at all, because they cannot conscientiously vote for the abolitionist Fillmore. These are circumstances we desire particularly to impress upon the minds of the democrats of Eastern North Carolina, in order to show them that the State is certain for Cass and Butler, if they will only do their duty.

What is that duty?

We think it is briefly this: Let every democrat who desires to see the glorious principles of his party in the ascendant in North Carolina, bend his whole energies between this and the day of election, to the furtherance of the cause. Let him circulate the documents. Let him talk to his neighbors and acquaintances in season and out of season. Above all things, let it be especially urged upon every democrat the absolute necessity of his going to the polls. Use every honorable means to stimulate the apathetic, arouse the slothful, confirm the wavering. Tell those who do not know the facts, how near we came to carrying the State in August, and how shamefully the apathy of some of the Eastern counties lost Leeds' election.

Let us work like men, who have principles that are dear to us at stake, and most assuredly the victory will be ours.

If every democrat in Eastern North Carolina will do his duty, we can and will carry the State for Cass and Butler by from one to two thousand majority.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We thought it was well understood, at least by contributors to the press, that, to insure the publication of their communications, it was absolutely necessary that the writer's name should be divulged to the Editor. We have this week received a communication from an anonymous source, which reveals some things, which, if true, should be placed before the public. But as the author has not seen fit to let us know who he is, we must lay his letter aside for the present.

Our absence from home during most of the present week, will account for the non-notice of several little matters that we find in our Whig exchanges. We shall make up for lost time; they may be sure of that.

There was a slight frost in this County, on the morning of the 23d instant.

DISCUSSION IN DUPLIN.

The lateness of the hour at which we got home, precludes us from giving an extended account of the discussion which took place at Duplin Court-House on Tuesday last, between Messrs. Washington, Whig Elector, and Stevenson, Democratic Elector, for the 4th Electoral District.

The discussion commenced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Stevenson opened in a speech of about an hour and a half, in a masterly exposition of the principles of the Democratic party, whose exponent he was on that occasion. We had never before had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Stevenson speak. We were much with his effort; and so were the Democrats of Duplin County. It was an able, honest, and eloquent speech, addressed to the intelligence and reason of his audience. He spoke of the great Democratic party as standing on the same old platform of principles upon which it had always stood. He placed before them, in eloquent and manly terms, the principles of the party, and asked the good old Democrats of Duplin County, if there was any reason now why they should reject those principles in order to support a party whose candidate has no principles for the public eye, save his opposition to the exercise of the veto power. He held up to the public eye Gen. Taylor's utter refusal to declare what his political principles are, and told his audience that when his opponent came to reply, he would not speak of a single principle which, in days of yore, was held by the modern Whig party. But we have no time for even an outline of Mr. Stevenson's speech. Mr. Washington replied in a speech of about an hour and a quarter, but did not, during all that time, as Mr. Stevenson had predicted, allude to any principles or measures held or advocated by the party whose organ he was. It is true, Mr. Washington told quite a number of funny anecdotes; indeed his speech was for the most part, made up of anecdotes, calculated to amuse the crowd, and lead his audience off from the issues made by Mr. Stevenson. Mr. W., like all Whig orators, dwelt long and eloquently upon Gen. Taylor's military glory—upon the battles he had fought and won—as if there was any Democrat who is not willing to accord him all the high praise he merits as a military chieftain. We did not think that Mr. Washington's speech had the slightest effect upon the audience. His sole object seemed to be to do away with the impression made by the home-thrusts made upon Whigery by Mr. Stevenson; not by argument and reason, but by telling funny anecdotes, at which he is a capital hand.

Mr. Stevenson rejoined very briefly, and Mr. Washington replied in a few words, and here the discussion ended.

In closing, we have only to say, that the Democrats of Duplin County were proud of the manner in which their standard was borne by the gallant Stevenson.

SHRINKS FROM NO RESPONSIBILITY.  
Old Rough and Ready, according to his worshippers, is the man who "shrinks from no responsibility," and who has "no concealments to make." Strange, however, that the people of the United States, whose suffrages he is seeking by every artifice to which he can resort, have as yet been unable to obtain from him a distinct avowal of his sentiments upon any one of the great questions that now agitate the public mind. He has already written a volume of letters, and still not a passage can be pointed to in any one of them from which can be gathered what his sentiments are with regard to the Bank, the Tariff, the Sub-Treasury, Internal Improvements, or any other of the great political questions of the day. And yet this is the man who declares that he has "no concealments!"

Remark on this matter, the Washington Union says:—"General Taylor complains in his last Allison letter that his correspondence has been garbled for the purpose of making him appear inconsistent and contradictory. Let us apply one touchstone to the series; and from this sample we may judge of the rest. We place a few extracts from them side by side:—

To James W. Taylor, May 18, 1847.  
"My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner."

[We must wait, then, until the end of the war for his opinions. But the war has gone, and his opinions are still pocketed up in "his doubt!"

To Dr. Delany, June 9, 1847.  
"That it is a happy feature in our government that official functions under it, from the lowest to the highest, are not beyond the reach of each and partial supervision of the humblest citizen, and that it is a right inherent in every freeman to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those into whose administration the government may be placed, &c., to all of which I fully coincide with you in opinion."

[Well, of course, we shall have his opinions. Not at all; for it turns out from the same letter that he had not yet made up any opinions at all on the most important political questions. Hear what he says:]

"As regards the second and third inquiries, I am unable to answer them. I could only do so after investigating those subjects, which I cannot now do; my whole time being fully occupied in attending to my proper official duties, which must not be neglected under any circumstances; and I must say to you in substance what I have said to others in regard to similar matters, that I am no politician. Near forty years of my life have been passed in the public service, in the army, most of which in the field, the camp, or on the western frontier, or in the Indian country; and for nearly the two last, in this or Texas, during which time I have not passed one night under the roof of a house."

How long after the war did he require to form before he expressed his opinions? But it turns out that in his first Allison letter, the General is seized with a fit of loquacity—yet, even then, his committee permit him only to say that he has no opinion on these great questions, except what he adopts from Congress—that he will sanction whatever they may do, and even abandon the constitutional power of the veto, in deference to their opinions. Still we are not at the end of his contradictions. Here is another:—

Allison Letter, April 22, 1848.  
"I have laid it down 'I have no concealment as a principle, not to give 'I hold no opinion my opinions upon the which I would not read various questions of policy proclaim to my countrymen at issue between the political parties of the country.'"

We cannot afford to conduct a political discussion with a paper that cannot refrain from personalities. We therefore must decline noticing in any way what is said about the Journal in the Wilmington Commercial.

THE ABOLITIONIST AND HIS ENDORSER.

The reader will recollect that some weeks since there was quite a stampe amongst the Whigs of the city of Albany, (the capital of the great State of New York,) occasioned principally by Gen. Taylor's having accepted the nomination of some Charleston Democrats, on the ticket with Gen. Butler. The true blue Whigs of New York took fire at this, and kicked up quite a fuss, considering it, in acceptance of the nomination with Butler, as an insult to "their own Fillmore." Gen. Taylor saw all this, we presume, and either of his own accord, or through the suggestions of friends, he determined to set all this matter right. Accordingly his Allison letter No. 2 was written, from which we clip the following sweet paragraph:—

"The National Whig Convention met in June, and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and with pride. I did not do so in the confidence of such a body of men—representing such a constituency as the Whig party of the United States, a manifestation of the more grateful, because it was not cumbered with exactions incompatible with the dignity of the Presidential office, and the responsibilities of the incumbent to the great people of the nation. I did not do so that these institutions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions might have JUSTLY ENTITLED HIM TO THE FIRST PLACE ON THE TICKET."

Now don't the old gentleman put the blame on to Millard tolerably thick? If it does not bring Fillmore's Abolitionist friends all straight, then nothing will. So Gen. Taylor endorses the "sound conservative opinions" of Mr. Fillmore, and thinks that he was justly entitled to the first place on the ticket! Voters of North Carolina, will you submit to be insulted in this way, and still continue to lick the hand that insults you? "Sound conservative opinions" indeed, where rank Abolitionism forms the most prominent in the set.

If any Southern man doubts that Gen. Taylor has now yielded himself, body and soul, to the domination, influence, and control of that Northern school of Whig politicians whose votes have been uniformly registered against the South, whenever her peculiar institution, and her rights connected with it, were involved, let him engrave the above words on his memory and his heart, and doubt no more. Whenever the reader wants to see what are the "sound conservative opinions" which Gen. Taylor admires so much in his friend Fillmore, and which he (Gen. Taylor) thinks in his magnanimity ought to have entitled him (Fillmore) to the first place on the (Presidential) ticket, let him look at his letter written in 1838, where he avows and approves the most obnoxious of the Abolition doctrines. And this is the worthy pair, Millard Fillmore the Abolitionist, and Zachary Taylor his endorser, that Southern men are called upon to place in the two first offices of the Republic! Why it is enough to make the face of a Southern man burn with shame to think of it.

THE WAY TAYLORISM WORKS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We have quoted the declarations of the great New England Federalist—Daniel Webster—made at Marshfield, on the first of this month, that the main reason why the Whigs of Massachusetts should support Gen. Taylor, is that (Gen. T.) is opposed to the extension of slavery. This week we present our readers with an extract from the address put forth by the Massachusetts Whig State Convention; it will be seen from this document, that the federalists of New England are urged to support Taylor on the ground that he is opposed to the extension of slavery into the territories of New Mexico and California; and this is the same Gen. Taylor that is urged upon the South as the particular friend of the slaveholding States! We ask the people of North Carolina to look at these things, and ask themselves if they can support a man for any office—especially for the Presidency—who will permit this unfair game to be carried on with his knowledge and consent. The following is the extract:

There are a few dissatisfied Whigs, who say they feel indignant at the attempt of the slave power to extend the institution into territory now free. So do we. And we are resolved, as firmly as they can be, to resist that unholy attempt, and do all in our power to confine slavery within its present limits. Under all the circumstances of the case, we are satisfied that the election of Gen. Taylor is the most effective way of securing the object which we all have at heart; and we advise and forward the votes of the Whigs of Massachusetts to that end, and we are firmly convinced that we are acting with us, that any other course must end in the election of Gen. Cass, and consequently in the further extension of slavery. Such are our convictions, and such we believe will be the conclusion to which all free soil Whigs will come on due reflection.

The question of the ordinance of 1787, the sentiments of Gen. Taylor are believed to be in accordance with those of the Whigs of Massachusetts, while those of Gen. Cass are known to be directly opposed to them. The Democratic candidate has told us, in his letter to A. O. P. Nicholson, esq., that Congress has no constitutional power to exclude Slavery from our newly acquired Territories; consequently, he would vote any bill which contained the provision of the ordinance of 1787. On the other hand, Gen. Taylor has told us in his Allison letter, that he should leave all questions of "domestic policy" to the action of Congress, and should feel bound to carry out their will. It is true that he claims the right of Congress to restrict the cases of Slavery in our territories; but he says that the President ought not to interfere with their action, "where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various Departments of the Government, and acquiesced in by the people."

Now, if there ever was a question settled by the various Departments of the Government, and acquiesced in by the people, it must be that of the Ordinance of 1787. It was affirmed by the first Congress, and expressly recognized in the organization of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon; and has the sanction of Washington and his successors in office, and has been sustained by the highest judicial tribunals of the country. Here, then, is a case where Gen. Taylor would be bound to withhold his veto, in case Congress should pass a bill excluding Slavery from the Territories. Nor is this all, he has pledged himself not to attempt to influence the action of Congress on this or any other question of domestic policy.

MR. CLAY.

A letter from Mr. Clay, to Thos. G. Clarke, Esq., of Hanover County, Va., will be found in another column. It explains itself. It will be noticed that the name of Gen. Taylor does not appear in the whole letter. Nor does Mr. Clay say, throughout the whole of his epistle, that he will vote for or support Gen. Taylor. The most he does say is, that he himself will not consent to run, and that he submits to the decision of the National Convention. This is cold comfort, we should think, for General Taylor and his friends. Mr. Clay is evidently sore, under the treatment of the Philadelphia "Slaughter House," but he feels in honor bound not to oppose its nominee. We should judge that he is not a very strong Taylor man.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER TO THE INDEPENDENT TAYLOR PARTY OF MARYLAND.

In another column, we give the extraordinary letter of the General "who shrinks from no responsibility," to the Independent Taylor party of Maryland. The Charleston Mercury thus comments upon it:—

This much talked of document, which did such fatal execution upon the Independent Taylor Party of Maryland, and which, from the secrecy of its blow, seemed to have somewhat of the dread mystery of the assassin's blade, has at length been drawn from the hiding place to which the caution of its author had consigned it, and the public are now allowed, in holding an inquest over the dead body of that political organization, to bring in evidence the actual weapon by which it was done to death. It was in truth a poser, and we can very well understand how its touch should have scared the life out of them. It took from them at once the food, light, and air of existence; and if they had not had the honesty to die outright under such universal proof, it is manifest that they were aware, when reduced to so shadowy and impalpable a condition, that they could, at the very best, have passed only for the ghost of a party. But they were prudent men, these Maryland Independent Taylor folks, who had not passed that happy era alluded to by Macbeth—the "time

"When that the brains were out, the man would die," and they so civilly and quietly kicked over.

There is only one mystery in this letter of Gen. Taylor, and that is a very curious one. We allude not to his desire to suppress the letter, but to the reason that he gives for it. The former was quite natural, considering the lively satisfaction he has since expressed, in fingering the honey from the various little Independent Taylor bee-hives throughout the country; but as the press has been streaming with his letters written to any body, and every body, from the time when he was first spoken of in the press, we are at a loss to understand which he expresses here for the notoriety of newspaper publication, strikes us as an exceedingly interesting psychological phenomenon. From the entire absence of any such caution in all his other letters, we have indeed inferred that he was rather fond of seeing his name in print, and we are not quite certain now, that he did not make a mistake, and sign the wrong letter for despatching. It is a particular light under a bushel for this vessel benefit of the party within this vessel being in Maryland, as in other places, the common measure of those small quantities known in political arithmetic as Independent Taylor Parties.

LETTER FROM MONROE TO JEFFERSON.

Jefferson Davis (says the New York Recorder) is entitled to the credit of having rescued from obscurity the following interesting and remarkable letter. He came upon it in the course of researches made with the view to obtain information bearing on the question of slavery in the new territories. Like the oration of Silas Wright, from which we published extracts yesterday, it breathes a crushing rebuke to the labors of the Van Buren disunionists of 1848. Indeed, these two papers are like voices from the grave, uttered by the spirits of the two great republican fathers. Monroe's narrative exhibits the disunionism of 1820, working after the fashion of its descendant of this era, and with a like end in view. It was written in reply to a letter from Jefferson upon the Florida Treaty, of 1819:—

Letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Jefferson.  
WASHINGTON, May, 1820.  
Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 14th, containing a very interesting view of the late treaty with Spain, and of the proceedings respecting it here. If the occurrence involved in it nothing more than a question between the United States and Spain, or between them and the colonies, I should entirely concur in your views of the subject. It is altogether internal, and of the most distressing nature and dangerous tendency. You were apprised by me, on your return from Europe, of the true character of the negotiation, which took place in 1785-6, with the minister of Spain, for shutting up the mouth of the Mississippi, a knowledge of which might have enabled me to guard the Union from the evil which has now come upon us. It was not a question with Spain in reality, but one among ourselves, in which her pretensions were brought forward in aid of the party at the head of that project. It was an effort to give such a shape to our Union as would secure the dominion over it to its eastern section. It was expected that dismemberment of the Alleghany mountains would follow the exclusive of the river. It was, as desired, though the latter was then, and still is, my opinion.

The Union then consisted of eight navigating and commercial States, with five productive, holding slaves, and had the river been shut up, and dismemberment ensued, the division would have always been the same.

At that time, Boston ruled the four New England States, and a popular orator in Faculty hall, in part from John Jay's object was to make New York a New England State, which he avowed on his return from Europe, to the dissatisfaction of many in that State, whose prejudices had been excited in the revolution by war by the contest between New York and those States respecting interfering grants in Vermont. It was foreseen by those persons that, if the Mississippi should be opened, and New States be established on its waters, the population would be drawn thither, the number of States would be proportionably increased, and their hopes of dominion on that contracted sectional scale destroyed. It was to prevent this that that project was formed. Happily it failed; and since then our career, in an opposite direction, has been rapid and wonderful.

The error has been repeated, and all the territory acquired since the Revolution, has already been admitted into the Union in that quarter, a ninth is on the point of entering, and a tenth provided for, exclusive of Florida. This march to greatness has been seen with profound regret by those in the policy suggested; but it has been impelled by causes over which they have no control. Several attempts have been made to impede it; among which the Hartford Convention, in the last year, and the proposed restriction of Missouri, are the most distinguished. The latter measure contemplated an arrangement on the distinction solely between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, presuming that on that basis only, such a division might be founded as would destroy, by perpetual excitement, the usual effects proceeding from difference in climate, the produce of the soil, the pursuits and circumstances of the people; and marshal the States, differing in that circumstance, in unceasing opposition and hostility to each other.

To what account this project, had it succeeded to the extent contemplated, might have been turned, I cannot say. Certain, however, it is, that since 1786 I have not seen so violent and persevering a struggle, and, on the part of some of the leaders in the project, for pure and simple self-interest. They did not hesitate to avow that it was a contest for power only, disclaiming the pretext of liberty, humanity, &c. It was always manifest that they were willing to risk the Union on the measure, if, indeed, as in that relating to the Mississippi, dismemberment was not the principal object. By putting a stay to the proceeding, time has been given for the passions to subside, and for calm discussion and reflection, which have never failed to produce their proper effect upon our country.

From this view, it is evident that the further

acquisition of territory to the west and south involves difficulties of an internal nature, which menace the Union itself. \* \* \* When we meet in Albany, we will communicate further on this subject.  
With respect and sincere regard, yours,  
JAMES MONROE.

FUNNY.

The Whigs are particularly wrath against the Democratic office-holders. Now it seems to us that this is quite an amusing idea. The people want let the Whigs get into office, and they are mad, stark mad, "therefore" we "pray you," if the Whigs were to succeed in electing Old Zack, would they have the same horror of office and office-holders that is now belched forth at all their public meetings. We rather think they would be as voracious for a little of the nasty Treasury pay as a hungry calf would be after its mother. The people, however, won't give them a chance, and this is what puts them out.

CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL.—Gen. Taylor, in his letter to Dr. Delany, says:—"I fully coincide with you in opinion," "that it is a right inherent in every freeman to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those in whose hands the administration of the Government may be placed." The same General Taylor, in his letter to Mr. McKenney, of Cincinnati, says:—"I have laid it down as a principle not to give my opinions upon, or prejudice in any way, the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country." Delightful specimen of consistency, is it not? He will and he won't—he shall and he shan't. "General Taylor never surrenders."

NOTA BENA.—Gen. Taylor, in his Allison letter No. 2, announces that his political—epistolary correspondence is at an end; and still, although in that very letter he has bid high for northern support, there is not a single word from which the South can infer that he is with it on the slavery question. Is this not passing strange, that Gen. Taylor should so studiously, throughout his whole series of letters, avoid giving his Southern friends even an intimation, however distant, that he is their friend on this great question. He endorses Millard Fillmore's abolitionism, and says not a word from which the inference can be drawn that he is with the South on the slavery question. Mark this, people of North Carolina.

SECRETARY WALKER.—The distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, has been tendered a public dinner by the merchants of the city of New York, without distinction of party, but has declined the honor.  
[J. J. M. Calhoun, son of Hon. John C. Calhoun, has taken the stump for Cass and Butler.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.—The American publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., have placed upon our table the North British Review for August, the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews, and London Quarterly for July. Also, Blackwood's Magazine, (several copies)

Also, a work called France, its King, Court and Government, written by Gen. Lewis Cass, during his diplomatic residence at the French Court.

The above works may all be had at the Book Store of Mr. L. H. Pierce, on Market Street.

Extract of a letter, dated  
CLINTON, N. C., SEPT. 21st, 1848.

The political horizon never was brighter. The Clay meeting in New York is a damper upon the Taylorites; John M. Bots' letter should be put up at every Cross Road for their benefit. The Feds are making a desperate effort in this County. There has come, within my knowledge, from 500 to 1,000 Federal speeches to this County within 10 days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGIA.—We clip the following paragraph from the Augusta Constitutionalist:

As regards the State, we would advise the documentary committee not to waver on their information. Taylor and Fillmore, stand about as in Vermont. Georgia is certain for the Democratic Nominees, by a larger majority than was cast for our able President Polk. Our correspondent can rely on this information.

From the Baltimore Sun of Friday.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER TO THE INDEPENDENT TAYLOR PARTY OF MARYLAND.

The Patriot of yesterday afternoon, contains the following letter from Gen. Taylor, to a committee of the late Independent Taylor party of Maryland, which was presented to the Convention of that party, held in this city in July last, but which was withheld from publication in accordance with a request from Gen. Taylor, contained in the letter. The convention, it will be remembered, placed this letter in the hands of Wm. H. Collins, Esq., with instructions to furnish a copy for publication, "whenever Gen. Taylor, or any of his authorized friends, shall ask for the same for that purpose." The Hon. Reverend Johnson, having received a letter from Gen. Taylor, authorizing him at his discretion to call for this letter, it has been delivered to him by Mr. Collins, and Mr. J. gives the following reason for its publication:

"The failure heretofore to give the letter to the public, because of a request to that effect from the General himself, unexplained by his motive for making it, has, with some, given rise to suspicions that it contained matter derogatory to his frankness and integrity. These I deem it due to him to have impelled, and I knew no mode so certain to accomplish it, as giving the letter itself."

BATON ROUGE, La., June 29th, 1848.  
Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite communication of the 12th instant, calling my attention to certain statements, relative to my position before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, which are represented to have been made, in the Whig National Convention, recently held in Philadelphia, pending the action of that body, by Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, in the name of the delegation from that State; and requesting to be informed whether such statements were made by my authority. I have to inform you in reply that, on their way to that Convention, Judges Winchester and Saunders, of the Louisiana Delegation—who have been for many years my personal friends and neighbors—wrote to me, requesting my views, before the meeting of the Convention, as to the course I desired my friends to pursue in that body. In two communications addressed to them in reply, I informed them in substance that, at my distance from the scene, it would be quite impossible for me to give any specific instructions upon the subject; that many questions or contingencies might arise during the action of the Convention, the character of which I could not foresee, and that they must, therefore, assume the responsibility of acting for me; that I felt my honor and interest safe in their hands, and that whatever they should see fit to do, I would most cordially approve.

I substantially informed them, farther, that, unless they should discover an evident disposition to treat me unfairly,—which I had no reason for supposing would be the case,—I thought that my friends should go into the Convention, as they had been selected by their

fellows-citizens for this purpose; but that, having once entered it, they were, of course, bound, if I were not nominated, to sustain and support the nominee, whoever he might be; and that I hoped they would do so heart and soul. That I was a candidate for the Presidency, only so far as my friends had chosen to make me one; but that having been placed in my present attitude towards that subject, without any agency or act of my own, directly or indirectly, I did not feel myself at liberty, by any such act, to withdraw myself; that my friends, in whose hands I had ever been, could do so whenever they could see fit, and finally, that if any one better qualified for its duties than I was, and who was at the same time honest, truthful and patriotic, it was their duty to go for him; and that, so far from being disappointed or mortified, I should hail the result with joy.

Such, I think, has been the language which I have uniformly held on this subject since my name was mentioned in connection with it. I regret that I have not a copy of my communications to Judges Saunders and Winchester; but the above I believe to be their substance. Under the general authority then thus given these gentlemen, I shall deem whatever statements they may have made to be right and proper; and, confident in their integrity and in the sincerity of their friendship for me, I shall sustain them without qualification. I, therefore, now take upon my own shoulders the responsibility of the acts of the Louisiana delegation, in that convention, and am prepared to stand by the consequences, in their length and breadth.

I regret exceedingly that my friends in Baltimore, whom you represent, should have thus misunderstood the course pursued by the Louisiana delegation in the Convention, and should have imagined that I had abandoned the position which I have uniformly held in my published letters on this subject.

I feel bound, however, to respect the opinions of those who honestly differ with me; and, therefore, while I feel conscious of no change of feeling or inconsistency on my part, I cannot expect or desire that any of my friends, who you represent, should do violence to their own sense of right and wrong, by supporting my election, while they believe I have changed my political views. I ask no man, be he Whig, Democrat, or Native, for his vote. I take every American citizen in interest in the result of his disloyalty, to be as pure and as deep as my own; and I have, therefore, no right, and certainly no desire, to influence his action in the exercise of the important duty of voting for the officers of this Government.

Though I have no objection to your circulating this communication among such of your friends as may be interested in it, yet I request that it may not be published. My aversion to the appearance of my name in the public prints, in connection with such subjects, is my apology for the request.

With great respect, gentlemen, I am your obedient servant.  
J. TAYLOR.  
Messrs. Chas. H. Pitts, John W. Walker, Th. S. Alexander, and others, Baltimore, Md.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY TO THE VIRGINIANS.

The Richmond papers of the 26th inst., publish the following letter from Mr. Clay to the President of what is known as the "Slash Convention."

ASHLAND, Sept. 12, 1848.  
My Dear Sir:—I duly received your very kind official letter, transmitting the proceedings of a public meeting, held at the Slash Church, in Hanover county, at which they did me the honor to propose my name as a candidate for the Presidency, in terms highly flattering and complimentary.

I recognize, among the persons assembled on that occasion, many names with which, in my youthful days, I was very familiar and extremely intimate—associates at school, playmates, neighbors, friends. The Slash Church, too, where the assemblage took place, recalls many early and agreeable recollections, as being that at which I received a large part of my imperfect education.

Regarding those heretofore as the affectionate expression of the esteem, attachment and confidence of my old companions, or their descendants, I have never received any similar document with more gratification, or with sentiments of more profound gratitude; and I presume that it was in that sense that the proceedings occurred, and were transmitted by you to me.

Considered as a serious and formal presentation of my name to the people of the United States, as a candidate for the Presidential office, I am sure that you will not be surprised at my saying that it is impossible for me to accept the nomination.

My name, with my consent, was submitted to the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention, which assembled in June last. That body thought proper to nominate a distinguished citizen of the United States, and not me. In view of the relation in which I stood to the Convention, I do not think that I ought to pass any judgment upon its proceedings. It is sufficient for me to know that it did not deem it expedient to nominate me. In this decision I have entirely acquiesced. I have quietly submitted to it, and have given no encouragement or countenance to any further use or connection with my name for the Presidency.

To this effect, I have uniformly written to the associations and individuals who have addressed me in relation to the subject, my good friends of Hanover will approve of my adherence to this resolution, dictated by my honor, by a regard to my character, and by my desire of retirement. Tell them under what great obligations they have placed me, and that I shall cherish the proofs of their friendship and confidence, which you have sent me, among the most precious treasures of memory.

Not that I conclude without tendering to you personally, my grateful acknowledgments for the kind and flattering terms in which you have addressed me, and especially for your touching allusion to the venerated memories of my lamented parents.

I am, with high respect, your friend and obedient servant,  
Thos. G. Clarke, Esq.

GENERAL CASS.

Gen. Shields, in a recent speech, paid the following high and just tribute to the character and qualifications of the standard-bearer of the Democratic party:—

"Gen. Cass has been a soldier, and a brave one. He has been a diplomatist, and a truer American American never had. His unparal-leled ability in the eyes of the Whigs, is that he dared, while Minister to France, to oppose Gen. B. in the name of the Whigs, in defeating the Quintuple Treaty—that in making war he has checked her grasping power and humbled her ambitious pride. I quote the language of the great in all nations, when I say that no other man could have defeated the allied powers to that infamous treaty but Gen. Cass. As a diplomatist, every American ought to feel a just pride in him, and every true-hearted American does. He was a cabinet adviser in the councils of that great man, Gen. Jackson, who never made a mistake in his political life, and none stood higher in his estimation than Gen. Cass. As a Senator in that learned and most dignified body—a body which has not its equal for talent on the face of the earth—I quote the language